

I. R. T. TO FIGHT RECEIVERSHIP, IS WALL ST. BELIEF

Company Paying Off Claim of Brake Company and Interest Due To-Morrow.

COAL BILL IS UNPAID.

Bankers Look for Verner Plea to Be Denied When It Comes Up To-morrow.

It became known in financial circles to-day that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is preparing to wage a vigorous fight to avoid a receivership, and it is confidently believed by bankers that when the Clarence H. Verner application for a receiver comes up before Judge Julius Mayer in the Federal Court to-morrow it will be denied.

This belief is founded on the fact that the Interborough has decided to pay the \$75,000 claim of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company. It was the latter company which made the first application for a receiver for the Interborough.

It was also stated that when the Verner application comes up before Judge Mayer the Interborough will be able to prove that it has paid all current accounts excepting the company's coal bill, and it is understood that an arrangement has been made whereby the Interborough will pay approximately one-third of this bill at the present time, with the balance to be paid on agreed dates.

Included in the bills which the Interborough is now paying is the \$11.2 per cent. interest on the notes due to-morrow. Its total current obligations, including interest, approximate \$3,000,000.

It is further stated by bankers that the applications for a receiver has had the effect of inducing a large number of note holders agree to the company's proposal that these notes be extended for one year at an 8 per cent. interest rate, and it is banking opinion that by the time the application for a receiver comes up before Judge Mayer such a large amount of notes will have been deposited for extension that the application will be denied.

During the twelve months ended June 30 last the Interborough showed a deficit of \$4,464,000. It is best financial opinion that with the recent reduction in wages and reductions in the costs of practically all kinds of materials and supplies the deficit will be virtually wiped out in the twelve months to end June 30 next.

Inquiry by The Evening World to-day as to what the consequences would be if a disintegration of the elevated and subway lines were to take place, revealed the following:

Passengers on the Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated lines would be required by terms of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company's original charter, to pay a fare of five cents in the morning rush hours from 6 to 9 o'clock, five cents in the evening rush hours from 4 to 7 o'clock, and at all other times of the day, one cent. Passengers without transfer privilege at 149th Street and Third Avenue in the Bronx, which is the only transfer point on the two systems.

Passengers on the east side elevated lines could be carried no further than Westchester and Brook Avenue, where a proposed extension now joins the subway, and no further than Gun Hill Road and White Plains Avenue where the Third Avenue line now meets the White Plains Avenue subway.

A passenger on the west side elevated lines would have to alight at 162d Street and River Avenue, where the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated extension meets the Jerome Avenue subway, or at 162d Street and River Avenue, where the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated extension meets the Jerome Avenue subway, or at 162d Street and River Avenue, where the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated extension meets the Jerome Avenue subway.

In view of the city's present attitude on street cars, a foregone conclusion that it would not sanction any arrangement that would involve a fare of more than five cents for passage on the Interborough trains. As to fares on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, the city would have no voice in the matter, for the reason that the municipality has no agreement or contract with the Interborough Company.

It is not beyond the limit of possibility that if a division of the two systems should come about, passengers may yet find themselves paying 10 cents fare on the elevated and an additional 5 cents on the shuttling subway lines.

Charlie Chaplin Proclaims He Is In the Matrimonial Market Again In 3-Minute Hot Weather Interview



Comedian Strategically Shy on Most Questions, but Vents Some Positive Opinions—Doesn't Know What Sort of Woman He Likes Best and Would Rather Read Hamlet Than Play It.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall

Charlie Chaplin, the playboy of the movies, Charlie of the funny feet, the trained moustache, the incredible head-gear, handles a three-minute interview with all the care he does NOT bestow on outland pies and cops. Charlie is ever so polite about it, but nevertheless he acts as if he thought The Evening World's hot weather test in mental speed were a bomb of some sort that might go off in his hands.

When I saw the brown-eyed, debonaire, soft-voiced little comedian in the theatre lobby just after the rehearsal of the next release of his friend Mary Pickford and just before the showing of the newest picture of his friend Douglas Fairbanks, he leaned against the wall for support, wiggled his fingers nervously and took his full three minutes to answer the fifteen questions I had prepared.

FIRST MINUTE.
Gains on Schedule, but Parries Most Thrusts.

It was exactly 17 minutes past 1 when I asked:

Q. No. 1—What is it that makes you so funny?

Charlie Chaplin (grinning bashfully, so that he showed most of his very white and even teeth, and looking off into space, somewhere over my left shoulder) I don't know—ask the kids.

Q. No. 2—Ought movie salaries to go down?

Charlie Chaplin (straightening his drooping shoulders, an indignant inflection in the soft voice)—Certainly not!

Q. No. 3—Is the Bolshevik Government going to last in Russia?

Charlie Chaplin—I do not know.

Q. No. 4—Why don't you want to marry again?

Charlie Chaplin (who was recently quoted as saying that he didn't, but who seems to have changed his mind—girls, here's your chance!)—Who says that I don't? Quoting me to that effect was a mistake. I certainly do want to marry again—very much!

Q. No. 5—What sort of woman do you like best?

Charlie Chaplin (again grinning embarrassedly and tying his fingers into bows)—Now, that's hard to answer; I really couldn't say; I couldn't even tell whether she's blond or brunette; I couldn't answer that.

Q. No. 6—Are you in favor of an Irish republic?

Charlie Chaplin (determinedly playing safe)—I prefer to be discreet and not commit myself.

The first minute was gone and we were one answer ahead of the average called for by the time schedule.

SECOND MINUTE.
Slows Down His Answers, but Holds to Schedule.

Q. No. 7—Should women smoke cigarettes?

Charlie Chaplin (hesitating, lips moving nervously, then smiling diplomatically)

view to obtaining an increase in fares. Nathan Kushner, No. 1057 Simpson Street, former Interborough guard, said that while there was no official union statement showing that the company was back of the strike, it was freely passed from one employee to another that the company was going bankrupt and that the only chance for employees to get a pay increase was to help the company obtain a ten-cent fare which the company would share.

Commissioner Hirschfeld said that the Interborough receivership move is designed to get an increased fare. The Transit Commission, he said, fears to grant an increase for political reasons. If the company gets a "friendly receiver, as in the case of the B. R. T.," he predicted, "it will separate its elevated and subway systems, doing away with transfers, and thus getting the equivalent of a fare increase."

matically—That depends on the woman!

Q. No. 8—Do you believe in national censorship of the movies?

Charlie Chaplin (repeating the question to gain time and thinking hard)—Do I believe in national censorship? Yes—if it's intelligent.

Q. No. 9—What do you do with all your money?

Charlie Chaplin (the hundred candle-power grin again turned on)—Pay my taxes—and spend some now and then.

Q. No. 10—What should the Government do to help the unemployed?

Charlie Chaplin (who takes a decidedly serious, non-facetious interest in labor and social problems)—They should do a great deal—so much that I couldn't begin to cover the subject even if I took the whole time you allow for the interview.

The second minute was up, and we had lost our one-answer lead owing to the comedian's habit of stopping to think before he spoke.

THIRD MINUTE.
Finishes Exactly on Time and Seems Glad It's Over.

Q. No. 11—What is the easiest way to make people laugh?

Charlie Chaplin (with modest hesitation, although you'd think him qualified to answer this one)—Make them happy. I guess, but somebody else could answer that question a good deal better than I.

Q. No. 12—If you were not a movie star, what would you like to be?

Charlie Chaplin (with a quiet chuckle)—Night watchman.

Q. No. 13—How many mustard pills have you ruined since the beginning of your career—a million?

Charlie Chaplin—Oh, not as many as that. Say a thousand!

Q. No. 14—What is your candid opinion of the Volstead act?

Charlie Chaplin (the laugh in his eyes, as well as on his lips, and looking me straight in the face for almost the first time during the interview)—Of the Volstead act? You must excuse me—I don't use such language!

Q. No. 15—When are you going to play Hamlet?

Charlie Chaplin (although this role is said to be his dearest ambition)—I'd rather read it. What I really want in my future work is to do as I please—to follow my own whim!

The interview and the three minutes were over. Charlie seemed glad the bomb had not exploded!

FORMER CROATIAN CONSUL MUST GO TO TRIAL.

Plea to Quash Indictment for Attempted Extortion Denied.

Judge Nott in General Sessions to-day denied the motion made by counsel for Vladislav Savitch, formerly Croatian Consul, who was indicted on July 26 on a charge of attempted extortion, to dismiss the indictment on the grounds that as a representative of a foreign power he was not answerable to a New York State Court.

In dismissing the motion to quash the indictment Judge Nott decided that the indictment against Savitch does not allege or show that Savitch was acting in his official capacity when the alleged crime was committed and is therefore amenable to the courts of New York. Frank Zotti, publisher of foreign language newspapers, complainant in the case, charges that Savitch threatened to influence the steamship advertising in Zotti's papers unless he was given a block of stock in the newspapers.

HOPELESS AND HELPLESS, ENDS HIS LIFE IN PARK.

Laid His Mental Condition to Excessive Smoking.

Blaming his physical and mental condition on excessive smoking and to the fact that "nobody understood him," a man believed to be James Cosgrove, thirty-six, fired a bullet through his brain in Bryant Park early this morning. He died as he was being placed in an ambulance.

In a note book he had scribbled his last message. It read: "Hopeless, helpless, lonesome and drifting and of inferior constitution, I die." There was a letter addressed to a nurse in Bellevue Hospital in which he explained that he had never been understood and had decided to end it all. He wrote that he had started smoking cigarettes when nine years old. The police learned that the dead man once worked as an orderly in Bellevue and had always been known as "peculiar."



SAYS HE REFUSED TO WALK FLOOR NIGHTS WITH BABY

So Reads Letter Spicer Submits to Prove Wife Left Him for "Career."

To prove that his wife had left him, Peter Spicer, proprietor of a crockery store at No. 189 First Avenue, submitted in court to-day a letter alleged to have been written by her, which said:

"Did you ever allow yourself to be disturbed nights while I walked the floor when any of the children was awake? How did you ever prove your love for me?"

"Since I have been your wife you have kept me imprisoned in the house—isolated from the outer world; not suffering a living being to come to the house."

"Love! How sneeringly the word sounds to me. You never felt any love for your wife or for your children. You do cherish a great love for yourself—but no one else."

"You cannot induce me any longer to live with you. I could not again stand being enslaved—waiting for you to tell me with whom I may talk, and at whom I may look."

"You cannot find any woman—no matter how ignorant—who will stand for that sort of treatment in these days. Don't forget that you live in the twentieth century, and that no longer is a wife considered the chattel of her husband."

The letter is alleged to have been written by Mrs. Spicer's sister, now living at No. 24 East Fifteenth Street, in September, 1918, after she had left her husband. He submitted it in opposition to her application for alimony and counsel fee to defend a separation suit brought by Spicer.

Justice O'Malley to-day appointed Francis Kutzin referee to take testimony as to Spicer's income.

Mrs. Spicer some weeks ago defaulted in the separation suit brought by her husband. He got his freedom and the custody of their three children. Spicer at that time said his wife had left him "for a career," and was associating with Dr. Joseph Glassman, the family physician.

Mrs. Spicer had then reopened. She declared their differences were due to his extreme jealousy and asked for \$150 a week alimony and a \$1,500 counsel fee.

SEEKS COURT WRIT TO GET HIS NAME PUT ON BALLOT.

Application Made by Brooklyn Candidate for Sheriff.

John H. Smith applied to Supreme Court Justice Crosey to-day for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Elections to put his name on the primary ballot as a Democratic candidate for Sheriff. Similar action was taken yesterday by Michael F. Buckley, an independent democratic candidate.

A. L. Nova, who appeared for the Democratic organization to oppose the issuance of the writ to Mr. Buckley, opposed Mr. Smith's application. He contended that to put his name on the ballot would be to give him a primary ballot as a Democratic candidate for Sheriff. Similar action was taken yesterday by Michael F. Buckley, an independent democratic candidate.

In 1920 at No. 297 Van Buren Street in the Sixth Assembly District, and later at No. 150 Thompson Avenue, in the 17th Assembly District, Mr. Nova held that residence of two years in an election district was required to validate the witnessing of petitions. Decision was reversed.

Deny Testimony of Girl in Gunson Case.

Three witnesses denied testimony of one of the girls who accused Detective John J. Gunson of accepting money for "protection" and a fourth testified she would not believe the girl's story when the trial of the suspended detective was resumed before Commissioner Leach, Dally and Simon to-day.

The girls are Rebecca Malvo, known as "Billy" Howard or Margaret Lyon. Two detectives, a hairdresser and a probationary officer were to-day's witnesses.

TWO MEN PULLED FROM BLAZING TRUCK BURIED IN DEATH

Crash With "L" Pillar Hurls Load on Driver's Seat and Explodes Gas Tank.

BRAVE RESCUE IN VAIN.

Bridge Employee Scorched in Pulling Out Driver, Who Dies Later.

A runaway motor truck was wrecked against an "L" pillar in the Bowery, near Manhattan Bridge approach, at 4 A. M. to-day, killing Van de Ver Raymond, twenty-eight years old, of Patchogue, L. I., a helper, and fatally injuring the driver, James Duffy, thirty-three, of Patchogue, John J. Gahan of No. 13 Sands Street, Brooklyn, an employee of the Department of Plant and Structures, was badly burned in rescuing Duffy and died a few hours later in Government Hospital.

The \$6,000 truck, owned by the South Shore Motor Transportation Company of Patchogue, carried more than seven tons of ducks, chickens, clams and fish and other sea food, bound for the Willis Avenue yards in the Bronx. Duffy and the helper, a new man, were in the inclosed seat.

The truck came down from the bridge at great speed, made a wide swing, then apparently became unmanageable as it started north in the Bowery. It tore off the rear of a Knickerbocker ice truck standing in front of a restaurant, scattering ice all over the street.

Bounding away, the truck struck an "L" pillar near Hester Street and the gasoline tank exploded. The impact with the pillar was so violent it knocked William Schneider from his seat to the floor in the elevated control tower twenty-five feet away.

While men from nearby Bowery lodging houses were pouring into the street, somebody sent in a fire alarm and a call for ambulances, and Gahan rushed down from the bridge in response to the cries of the men imprisoned in the cab of the truck.

The truck was burning and had stopped in such a position against the pillar that neither Duffy nor his helper could escape. Gahan put his coat over his head to protect himself from the flames and worked until he had freed Duffy whose clothing was burned off and whose legs were broken.

Raymond could not be reached until firemen had extinguished the blaze sometime later. He had been roasted to death. Policeman Michael J. Kelly aided in Duffy's rescue.

THREE CHILDREN HURT BY RUNAWAY

Injured When Horse, After Striking Auto, Drags Wagon Onto Sidewalk.

Three children were severely hurt and several persons were less seriously injured in Brooklyn last night when a runaway horse, drawing a delivery wagon dashed against an automobile in Bergen Street, near the Eastern Parkway.

Taken to St. Mary's Hospital were Albert Abbott, eleven years old, of No. 1762 St. Mark's Avenue, fractured ribs; Thomas Morino, nine, of No. 1751 St. Mark's Avenue, possible fracture of the skull, and Frank Mascarella, six, of No. 1761 St. Mark's Avenue, lacerations and possible internal injuries.

David Guterman of No. 329 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, was driving the horse when it became uncontrollable and ran against an automobile driven by Harry Sussmann of No. 542 Bokenaw Avenue, Brooklyn. The wagon overturned, throwing Guterman to the street. In trying to free itself the horse dragged the wagon to the sidewalk, where the children were knocked down. Men who caught the horse were cut and bruised. They were attended by Drs. Grosz and McCulloch, who had been summoned from the hospital.

While the European powers have just appointed a committee to go to Russia and study the situation, the American relief project is under way. Fifteen men have been sent into all parts of the country to report on the true state of affairs. Estimates vary as to the number of persons in distress all the way from ten to fifty million. Secretary Hoover is inclined to believe that the Russian problem has gone far beyond the reach of charity. It is said that 9,000,000 children are starving. The American Relief Administration has undertaken to help 1,000,000, but if the number of people affected by the famine is 50,000,000 none of the relief projects will be adequate. The facts should be available within a fortnight.

REFUSES TO LET ALLIES CONTROL AMERICAN RELIEF.

Director Brown Declares He Reserves Complete Liberty of Action.

PARIS, Aug. 31 (Associated Press).—Walter L. Brown, American Director of the American Relief Administration, to-day definitely informed the sub-committee on Co-ordination of the International Commission for Russian Relief, that the American Relief Administration cannot submit to a central Allied authority such as the commission.

The Relief Administration, he declared, will only co-operate with the commission in the famine area of Russia, reserving to itself complete liberty of action in the administration of relief.

HUDSON PONTON BRIDGE PROTESTS ARE HEARD.

Public Hearing Held Under Direction of War Secretary.

Opposition to the proposed construction of a pontoon bridge across the Hudson River at Yonkers was voiced to-day at the public hearing held at the direction of Secretary of War Weeks by Col. Edward Barr, Chief of United States Engineers of the First District.

Representatives of Chambers of Commerce on both sides of the Hudson between here and Troy and as far away as Buffalo, appeared in force with representatives of Hudson River Shipping interests to oppose the construction of the bridge. Its proponents were represented chiefly by George A. Post, of the Hudson River Port Authority, and Gustave Lindenthal, bridge engineer.

Last Effort to Save Murderer McNally.

In a final effort to save Edward J. McNally of New Brighton, S. I., from being electrocuted to-morrow for the murder of Walter Jackowski, the defendant's counsel, William J. Casey, said he would apply to Supreme Court Justice Garson for a writ of habeas corpus by two of the convicting jurymen that a mistake was made, and that the jury were not properly instructed.

Anthony Talucci, serving life sentences for the crime, that there was no prejudice in the trial, was received to-day from Gov. Miller refusing to stay McNally's execution. All twelve of the jurors were among the 3,999 who signed the clemency petition.

U. S. MAKES CLEAR RUSSIAN RELIEF IS NOT FEDERAL ACT

Soviet Government Is Attempting to Give Allies Wrong Impression.

MR. HOOVER'S OPINION.

Secretary Believes the Russian Problem Has Gone Beyond the Reach of Charity.

By David Laurence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Copyright, 1921).—The United States Government is making it clear to the Governments of Europe that the American Relief Administration, which has undertaken to help Russia, is a non-governmental institution and that it would be preferable if the whole relief project were stripped of any governmental aspect whatsoever.

The Supreme Council recently voted to co-operate with the United States Government on Russian relief, believing the American Government had been negotiating with the Soviet Government. This misunderstanding arose because Secretary Hoover is a member of President Harding's Cabinet and is at the same time the head of the American Relief Administration.

Mr. Hoover entered the Harding Cabinet with the understanding that he be permitted to carry on the relief work in Europe and Mr. Harding consented to the arrangement.

But even if there were no doubt about the absolute separation between the Washington Government and the American Relief Administration, which is a consolidation of charitable organizations, the European Governments would probably have proposed governmental relief.

There are very substantial reasons why the United States Government thinks the relief project should be kept as far as possible out of the realm of government. In the first place, the chances of breeding misunderstanding in Russia by permitting an Allied expedition of agents to rove around Russia under the pretense of studying relief but with the object of getting data wherewith to handle the political situation are recognized here.

Secondly, the Soviet Government has been endeavoring for some time to enter into diplomatic relations with other Governments on one pretext or another so as to give the impression inside Russia that the Soviet programme is being recognized throughout the world. Those who believe the Soviet methods must be abandoned think the quickest way to insure the establishment of a good Government in Russia, with which the rest of the world can deal, is to leave the situation to the Russians themselves to develop without outside interference.

While the European powers have just appointed a committee to go to Russia and study the situation, the American relief project is under way. Fifteen men have been sent into all parts of the country to report on the true state of affairs. Estimates vary as to the number of persons in distress all the way from ten to fifty million. Secretary Hoover is inclined to believe that the Russian problem has gone far beyond the reach of charity. It is said that 9,000,000 children are starving. The American Relief Administration has undertaken to help 1,000,000, but if the number of people affected by the famine is 50,000,000 none of the relief projects will be adequate. The facts should be available within a fortnight.

HELD AS A FORGER ON CAPTAIN'S CHARGE.

Former Corporal Accused of Passing Fake Check.

Frank C. Dehm, former corporal stenographer on Governor's Island, was today held in \$1,000 bail for action of the Grand Jury when he was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court on charges of forgery made by Capt. Caygill of Governor's Island. Dehm was arrested last night.

Capt. Caygill alleges that Dehm on July 3 last, went into the army, forged Capt. Caygill's signature to a \$25 check and presented it to Nacius Papadopolus, a grocer, at No. 579 25th Avenue, who cashed it.

DUKE EXAMINATION AGAIN GONE OVER.

Another adjournment was taken to-day in the examination of Angie B. Duke, Henry Holbert and Joseph Palmer on charges of homicide resulting from a fatal automobile collision.

William Kennedy before Magistrate Hattin, asked for adjournment to enable his wife, Maude, to testify. Kennedy, who lives at No. 204 Kingston Avenue, said his wife, an eye witness to the accident at 234th Street and Broadway, August 15, when Owen Kivlen was killed.

WALKING PUMP

Naturally, this model is distinctive and different—for it is a new Cammeyer creation.

This Pump is made in Brown Russia Calfskin, with welt sole and military heel.

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

47-51 W. 34th St. New York

Newark Store—649 Broad St.

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

AT 71 HE WORKS 10 HOURS A DAY BUILDING HOUSE

Does All the Work Alone Because He Wants the Exercise.

Frank B. Johnson of No. 1149 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, celebrated his seventy-first anniversary by working ten full hours on the house he is building in Gravesend Avenue, near Avenue F, a two story frame structure, 52 feet by 13.

In spite of his age, Mr. Johnson is building the house alone, and he handles every joint and drives every nail that goes into

HELD AS A BANDIT, GIRL WANTS FANCY SOAP FOR FINGERS

Outrage, Says Alleged Auto Thief Leader When Offered Common Variety.

A young stenographer who said her name is Miss Florence Parker of No. 229 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, and who was arraigned to-day in Snyder Avenue Court, Brooklyn, charged with being the ringleader of a group of automobile thieves, readily consented to have her fingerprints taken.

When detectives gave her a bar of ordinary kitchen soap with which to wash off the ink stains, she turned upon one and with eyes blazing, said: "This is an outrage. The ideal! Giving a lady laundry soap to wash her hands with! Can't the City of New York afford perfumed toilet soap for its lady prisoners?"

One detective said, "Can you beat it?" but a quicker thinking detective got her a bar of bar soap with the explanation, "It's the best we got." She used the bar soap.

Miss Parker was arrested with Frank McKenna, No. 338 Degraw Street, Charles Lee, No. 308 23d Street, and Frank Hamilton, No. 800 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, after their return from Jersey City yesterday. They are charged with stealing the automobile of David Friedman of the Brooklyn Elks Club on Aug. 27.

Scores of complaints to the "police toll of an automobile robber band, captured by a young lady, who is said to take the chauffeur's seat and drive away, chivalry blinding the eyes of witnesses who would not think of a woman being a thief."

Several persons who have seen the lady bandit in action were at the Snyder Avenue Court to see if they could identify Miss Parker as the culprit.

POLICE FAIL TO PROVE MAN DIED; AUTOIST FREED.

Forgot to Have Witness to Accident Identify Man in Hospital.

Frank Cazino, a chauffeur of No. 280 Mott Street, charged with homicide in Yorkville Court, was to-day discharged by Magistrate Renaud because the police failed to prove there was a dead man.

On Aug. 7 an unidentified man was hit by an automobile at 74th Street and First Avenue. He died in Bellevue eleven days later and the body, still unidentified, was buried. A machine belonging to Cazino was identified by the police as the car in the case, but with the case came up in court the police had no one who could say the man run down was the man who died in Bellevue. They had failed to make the connecting link, although they had a witness who saw the accident, but had not been taken to the hospital.

The case will be turned over to the District Attorney.

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